

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 24 (HB 337)

2023 Regular Session

Carpenter

Prior law (R.S. 9:315.14) prohibited a court from setting a child support award below \$100 per month except in cases involving shared or split custody or a medically documented disability.

New law repeals prior law.

Prior law (R.S. 9:315.1(C)(1)) provided that in determining whether to deviate from the guidelines for child support, the court's considerations may include that the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is not within the amounts shown on the schedule in R.S. 9:315.19.

New law provides that the court's considerations may include that the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is equal to or less than \$950.

Prior law (R.S. 9:315.1(C)(1)(a)) provided that if the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is less than the lowest sum on the schedule, the court shall determine an amount of child support based on the facts of the case, except that the amount awarded shall not be less than the \$100 minimum child support provided in prior law (R.S. 9:315.14).

New law provides that if the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is less than the lowest sum on the schedule, the court shall determine an amount of child support based on earnings, income, and other evidence of ability to pay.

Prior law (R.S. 9:315.2(D)) provided that the court shall determine the basic child support obligation amount from the schedule in R.S. 9:315.19 by using the combined adjusted gross income of the parties and the number of children involved in the proceeding, but in no event shall the amount of child support be less than the \$100 minimum provided in prior law.

New law provides that in no event shall the lowest basic amount of child support in the schedule be construed as a limitation on the court's authority to deviate under new law (R.S. 9:315.1(C)).

Effective January 1, 2024.

(Amends R.S. 9:315.1(C) and 315.2(D); Repeals R.S. 9:315.14)